

# Indiana Latinos and Smoking

Smoking is a significant risk factor for cancer, heart disease and stroke, the leading causes of death among Latinos. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among Latinos, with lung cancer deaths about three times higher for Latino men than for Latino women. Stroke and hypertension contribute to cardiovascular disease deaths, as 21% of all coronary heart disease deaths in the U.S. are due to smoking.

Data shown here are adult smoking rates for Latinos in Indiana and some comparisons with the U.S. This data illustrates the great burden smoking places on all Hoosiers.

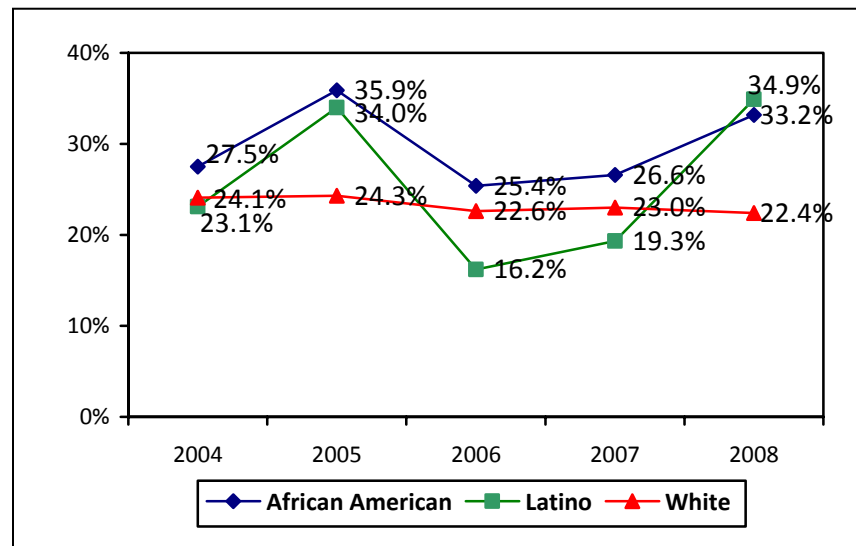
## Smoking Rates among Latino Adults

- The smoking rate for Latinos age 25 and older in Indiana (34.9%) is drastically higher than the all-states median for Latinos of 15.7%.

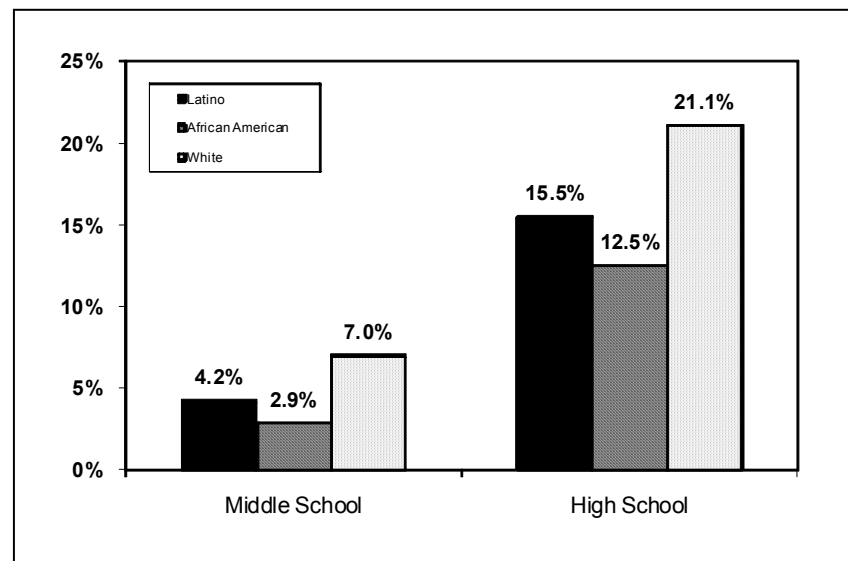
## Latino Youth Smoking Rates

- Smoking rates among middle school youth do not vary widely by race/ethnicity for middle school youth. However, Latino high school youth have a slightly higher smoking rate than high school African American youth: 15.5% of Latino youth smoke while 12.5% African American high school youth report smoking.
- Among Latino middle school youth, current smoking status significantly decreased from 8.4% in 2006 to 4.2% in 2008.
- Current smoking among Latino high school students also significantly declined from 28.2% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2008.

## Smoking Rates among Adults Age 25+, 2008 BRFSS



## Indiana Youth Current Smoking Status by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 IYTS

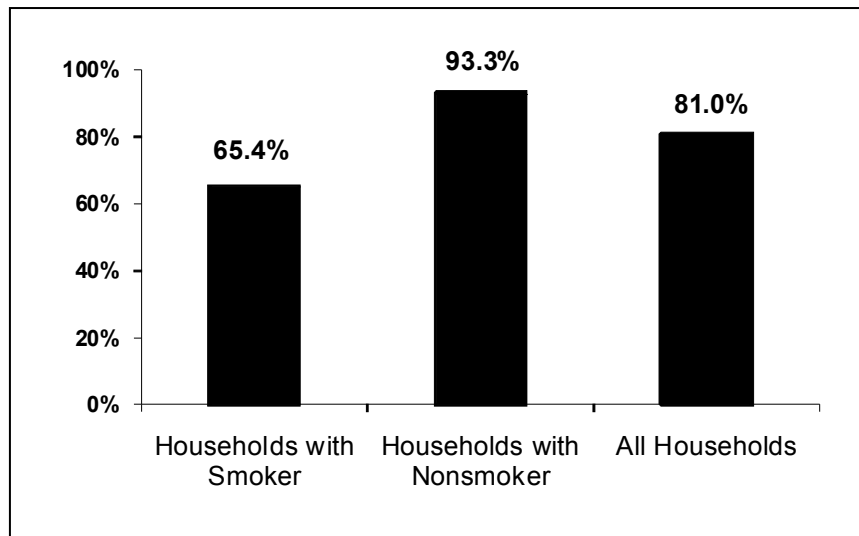




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## Smoke Free Homes among Indiana Latinos by Smoking Status, 2008 ATS



## Quit Intentions of Hoosier Latinos

- Thirty-two percent (32%) of Latino smokers stated that they plan to stop smoking within next thirty days.
- Nearly 9 out of 10 (89%) current Latino smokers tried to quit in the last twelve months.

## Indiana Latinos' Attitudes and Beliefs on Smoke Free Policy

- The majority of Latinos in Indiana (92%) believe smoking should not be allowed in the workplace.
- Latinos (70.9%) are more likely to believe that exposure to secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard than Whites (56.2%)
- Latinos are more likely to agree that secondhand smoke is a cause of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and lung cancer than Whites.

Sources: 2006 & 2008 Indiana Adult Tobacco Survey; 2006 & 2008 Youth Tobacco Survey; 2004-2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; HHS, Tobacco Use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups — African Americans, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and Latinos: A Report of the Surgeon General, 1998, American Cancer Society, Inc. Cancer Facts and Figures 2000-2004.